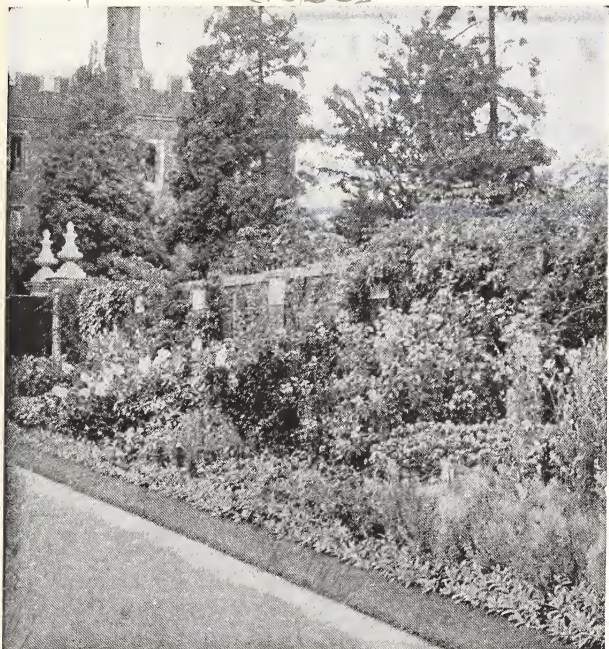


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



Special List
of
Hardy
Outdoor Grown
Perennials



Offered by
I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons
Company
THE MONROE NURSERY
Monroe, Michigan



Ilgenfritz' Select Hardy Perennials

IT IS not necessary to go into detail describing the Old Fashioned Perennial Flowers. Everyone knows what a wealth of wondrous beauty can be produced by a choice selection of Perennials, that will give a succession of bloom throughout the entire growing season, from early in April until severe freezing.

We offer only the very best varieties and guarantee to deliver them to you in prime condition for transplanting. All shipments of Perennials are made by parcel post or express C. O. D. at the proper season to insure successful growth.

If you are undecided as to the selection of proper varieties for your garden, tell us the effect you wish and the size of your yard, and we will gladly arrange a sketch giving kinds and varieties to use to get the best results. Ilgenfritz Service is good—try it.

We deliver Perennials to you, charges paid, 6 for \$2.40; per doz., \$4.00; per 100, \$25.00, excepting as otherwise noted. No order accepted for less than \$2.40.

I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co.

THE MONROE NURSERY

Monroe, Michigan

Select Hardy Perennials

Achillea

(Milfoil or Yarrow)

Boule de Neige (Ball of Snow). An improvement on The Pearl. The flowers, while not quite so large, are of more perfect form, with full centers, which makes it appear purer in color. 2 feet.



Achillea, Boule de Neige.

Alyssum

(Madwort)

Saxatile compactum (Basket of Gold, Gold Tuft, Rockmadwort). An indispensable plant for the rockery or border, growing one foot high and producing in May masses of broad, flat heads of bright yellow flowers.

Anchusa Italica

(The Improved Italian Alkanet or Bugloss)

The improved Alkanets justly take a front rank among early Summer-flowering perennials. The rich blue tones of their flowers fill a vacancy in this color, of which there is never a superabundance, particularly during their flowering period which covers the months of May and June. They form much branched specimens 3 to 5 feet high, each branch terminated by a large, pyramidal graceful spike of blue flowers, and while the habit of the plants is strong and vigorous they are not at all coarse. Of easy culture in any good garden soil and a sunny position. Very effective, either in solid beds or in the hardy border.

Dropmore Variety. Rich gentian blue.

Aquilegia or Columbine

The Columbines are one of the most elegant and beautiful of hardy plants, producing their graceful spurred flowers on stems rising 2 feet or more above the beautifully divided foliage, and should be planted wherever their presence will serve to lighten up a too stiff and formal planting, for no other plant has so airy a grace as the Columbine, is more generous of its blooms, or more effectively adapted for cut flowers.

They are not particular as to soil or location, although they prefer a sandy loam and a moist but well drained, sunny position, and usually make themselves at home in any hardy border or rockery. Their period of flowering covers the late Spring and early Summer months. Taken as a whole, they are a most important part of the hardy garden, and should be grown in quantity by every lover of old-fashioned garden flowers.



Aquilegia or Columbine.

Arabis

(Rock Cress)

Albina. One of the most desirable of the very early spring-flowering plants that is especially adapted for edging and for the rock garden, but does equally as well in the border, forming a dense carpet, completely covered with pure white flowers. It is nice for cutting, and lasts a long time in bloom.

Armeria

(Sea Pink or Thrift)

Formosa. A very pretty edging plant, bearing rosy pink flowers; hardy perennial.



Bellis Perennis.

Asters

(Hardy or Michaelmas
Daisies)

Novi-Belgi Climax. One of the best and showiest, with large pyramidal spikes of large light lavender-blue flowers; very free; 5 feet.

Novi-Belgi White Climax. A counterpart of above with white flowers.

Bellis Perennis

Bellis Perennis (English Daisy). Improved double-flowering, white and pink.

Bocconia

(Plume Poppy)

Cordata. A noble, hardy perennial, beautiful in foliage and flower, admirably adapted for planting in the shrubby borders, center of beds and in bold groups in almost any position. It will grow in any soil or situation, attaining from 6 to 8 feet in height; flowers in terminal panicles, of a creamy white color during July and August.

Boltonia (False Chamomile)

Among the showiest of our native hardy perennial plants with large, single, Aster-like flowers. The plant is in bloom during the Summer and Autumn months and with its thousands of flowers open at one time produces a very showy effect.

Latisquama. Pink, slightly tinged with lavender; 4 to 6 feet.

Campanula (Chinese Bellflower)

Indispensable, hardy garden flowers, of much variety of form, some being of tall and imposing habit, while others are dwarf, compact little plants, suitable for edging, rockwork, etc. They like a good, rich soil, and last much longer in bloom if planted in a half shady place. All of the taller growing kinds should be staked to prevent injury from high winds.

Carpatica (Carpathian Harebell). A pretty species growing in compact tufts, not exceeding 8 inches high; flowers clear blue; held erect on wiry stems. It begins blooming in June, continuing until October. As an edging for a hardy border or for the rockery it is unsurpassed.

—**alba.** A pure white form of the above.

Persicifolia alba. A pure white form. June and July.

Pyramidalis (Chimney Bellflower). The most conspicuous of all Campanulas, forming a perfect pyramid 4 to 6 feet high, crowded with large salver-like porcelain-blue flowers in August.

Hardy Carnations

Choice mixed seedlings produced from seed supplied by a specialist in this popular flower. We supply strong plants that will furnish an abundance of flowers this season.

Hardy Chrysanthemums

They are universally popular for outdoor bedding, and considering their many good qualities, it is no wonder that they are cultivated so extensively. Ordinary frosts do not seem to harm them in the least, and when the shrubs and trees have mostly lost their foliage, the Chrysanthemums are most welcome, producing an abundance of flowers for the table until late November.



Campanula CarpatICA.

Cerastium

(Snow-in-Summer)

Tomentosum. A desirable low-growing plant with silvery foliage and white flowers in June, suitable for the rockery, or for carpeting dry, sunny spots, or for covering graves; can also be used with good effect in carpet bedding.

Chelone

(Shell Flower)

Stately and handsome perennial, growing about 2 feet high, and bearing numerous spikes of large flower heads during the Summer and Fall.

Lyoni. Heads of showy purplish-red flowers.



Coreopsis Lanceolata Grandiflora.

Centaurea (Hardheads or Knapweed)

Montana (Perennial Corn Flower). Grows 2 feet high, bearing large violet-blue flowers from July to September.

Convallaria (Lily-of-the-Valley)

Majalis. This is often starved and neglected and relegated to some poor, out-of-the-way corner; but this popular and fragrant subject, like most other plants, repays for being well treated, and if the bed be given a liberal top-dressing of well-decayed manure in Fall or early Spring it will show the effect by increased size, number and vigor of the flowers. The stock we offer is strong clumps, especially suited for outdoor planting.

Coreopsis

Lanceolata grandiflora. One of the most popular hardy plants. The flowers are a rich golden-yellow, of graceful form and invaluable for cutting; blooms during the entire Summer and Autumn.

Delphinium (Hardy Larkspur)

"Perennial Larkspur may be planted as soon as the Spring has opened. The ground should be well-drained and carefully prepared, but manure must not be allowed to come in contact with the roots, or grubs are apt to destroy the plants. A little finely ground bone meal dug around each plant early in May will be of benefit, and in late Autumn coal-ashes should be sifted over the crowns of the plants to protect them from the white grub, which is their only enemy. The stalks being very tender, the plants should be staked when they are about three feet high, to protect them from heavy wind. Larkspur begins to bloom about June 20th, and by cutting off the plants close to the ground, as soon as each crop of flowers has faded, a second and third crop of flowers will succeed. Each time the plants are cut a little bone meal should be dug about them."



Delphinium - Larkspur.

Dielytra or Dicentra

Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart, or Seal Flower). An old-fashioned favorite; its long racemes of graceful heart-shaped pink flowers are always attractive; it is used largely for forcing, and is perfectly at home in any part of the hardy border, and especially valuable for planting in the shade. Strong clumps, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.



Digitalis - Foxglove.

Mixed. Containing all colors.

Dianthus Barbatus

(Sweet William)

A well known attractive, free-flowering hardy perennial, producing in early Summer a splendid effect in beds and borders, with their rich and varied flowers. We can supply the following, all grown from our own select strain of seed.

Newport Pink. The prettiest color among Sweet Williams, a lovely salmon or watermelon pink.

Pure White. Very large individual flowers and trusses.

Scarlet Beauty. Rich deep scarlet; very effective.

Digitalis (Foxglove)

The Foxgloves, old-fashioned, dignified and stately, are wholesome company in any garden. The strong flower stalks—frequently 4 to 6 feet high—rising from rich and luxuriant masses of leaves, always give an appearance of strength to the hardy border, and during their period of flowering dominate the whole garden.

Gloxiniaeflora (Gloxinia-flowered). A beautiful strain of finely-spotted varieties. We offer them in white, purple, rose, or mixed.

Ambigua or Grandiflora. Showy flowers of pale yellow, veined brown.

Lanata. A distinct species, producing dense spikes, 2 to 3 feet high, of odd-looking flowers, the corolla being gray, the lip creamy white.

Echinops (Globe Thistle)

Ritro. Interesting and showy thistle-like plants with globular heads of deep metallic-blue flowers which can be dried and remain attractive for a long time. Two to three feet.

Eryngium (Sea Holly)

Handsome ornamental plants, growing from 2 to 3 feet high. The flower heads, which are produced from July to September, are useful to cut for vases or dry for Winter bouquets.

Planum. Steel-blue.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)

No flowers in the border are more showy among perennials for many weeks during the Summer and Autumn months or produce more bloom than the Gaillardias.

Grandiflora. One of the showiest hardy plants, growing about 2 feet high and succeeding in any soil in a sunny position; beginning to flower in June, they continue the entire season. The large flowers are of gorgeous coloring. The center is dark red-brown, while the petals are marked with rings of brilliant crimson, orange, and vermillion, and often a combination of all in one flower; excellent for cutting.



Gaillardia - Blanket Flower.

Gypsophila

(Baby's Breath)

The *Gypsophilas* will thrive in any soil in a sunny position, and on account of their gracefully arranged large panicles of minute flowers should be in every garden.

Paniculata. A beautiful old-fashioned plant, possessing a grace not found in any other perennial. When in bloom during July and August it forms a symmetrical mass 2 to 3 feet in height, and as much through, of minute pure white flowers, forming a beautiful gauze-like appearance. When cut it is exquisite in combination with other flowers.

Repens. An elegant trailing plant for the rockery, with clouds of small white flowers in July and August.



Hardy Garden Pinks.

Hardy Garden Pinks

Old favorites, bearing their sweet, clove-scented flowers in the greatest profusion during May and June. They are indispensable for the edge of the hardy border and for cutting. One foot.

Helianthemum (Rock or Sun Rose)

Low growing evergreen plants, forming broad clumps, which during their flowering season, July to September, are hidden by a mass of bloom; for the front of the border, rockery, or a dry, sunny bank.

Helianthus (Hardy Sunflower)

The perennial Sunflowers are among the most effective hardy plants for large borders, for planting among shrubbery, or as clumps on the lawn. They are remarkably free-flowering, will succeed in any soil, and are invaluable for decorative purposes, or as cut flowers during the Summer and Autumn.

Helenium (Sneezewort)

All of these are desirable border plants, succeeding in any soil in a sunny location, with broad-spreading heads of flowers, useful for cutting, each species covering a long blooming season.

Riverton Beauty. Rich lemon-yellow, with large purplish black cone; August and September; 4 feet.

Riverton Gem. Old gold, changing to wallflower red; August and September; 3½ feet.

Heliopsis (Orange Sunflower)

Similar in general habit to *Helianthus*, but commencing to flower earlier in the season; July and August; of dwarfer habit, rarely exceeding three feet in height; very valuable for cutting.

Pitcheriana. A desirable variety. The flowers are of a beautiful deep golden-yellow, about two inches in diameter, of very thick texture and a useful cut flower.

Scabra excelsa. Rich chrome-yellow flowers, turning to a bright yellow as they mature. These are almost double, having from four to five rows of petals, and are produced very profusely. The plant is of robust growth, about three feet high, and from mid-July to the end of August makes an effective display.

Hemerocallis (Yellow Day Lily)

Popular hardy plants belonging to the Lily family. They succeed everywhere and should always be included in the border of old-fashioned hardy plants.

Dumortieri. Very dwarf: 18 inches; flowering in June: rich cadmium-yellow; buds and reverse of petals bronze-yellow.

Flava (Yellow Day Lily). The best known variety; very fragrant, deep lemon-yellow flowers in June and July; height 2½ to 3 feet.

Thunbergi. The latest to flower; rich buttercup yellow, funnel-shaped flowers throughout July; 4 feet.



Hollyhocks.

Hesperis

(Sweet Rocket)

Old - fashioned garden plants; also known as Dame's Rocket and Dame's Violet; grows from 2 to 3 feet high, and bears spikes of showy white, lilac and purple fragrant flowers. Mixed colors.

Heuchera

(Alum Root or Coral Bells)

Most desirable dwarf, compact bushy plants of robust constitution and easy culture, growing 1½ to 2 feet high, and bearing during July and August loose, graceful spikes of flowers in the greatest profusion.

Sanguinea. Free-flowering coral-red.

Sanguinea Alba. White-tinted.

Hibiscus (Mallow)

A wonderfully improved form of our greatly admired native Marshmallow or Rosemallow, in which not only the colors have been greatly intensified, but in which flowers of enormous size, frequently 10 to 12 inches in diameter, have been developed. These plants can be highly recommended for all kinds of plantings. They appear to be equally at home in all positions, having the same vigor in dry and wet ground, and are perfectly hardy. They grow from 5 to 8 feet high, and are very floriferous, blooming from early in July until late in September. 75c each; \$6.00 per doz.

Hollyhocks, Double

Stately, majestic, hardy plants, from 6 to 8 feet, which are a necessary part of every old-fashioned garden, and should also find a place interspersed with shrubbery, as clumps on the lawn or in the mixed border, where their colossal spikes of bloom produce bold and showy effects, which cannot be secured with any other flowering plant.

Iris Germanica

These plants blooming in rainbow colors, at a season of the year when there are few other flowers, should be included in every garden collection. Their great range of color, height, and season of blooming, make them seem almost of different families.

Iris Aurea. Clear, bright yellow, blooming between the Siberian and Japanese species.

Celeste. Silvery blue and lavender.

Flava. Pale yellow. Extra fine.

Genuine Pallida Dalmatica. Flowers exceedingly large and the most beautiful light blue, clear and pure, very vigorous.

Her Majesty. Large flowers of rose-lilac.

Honorabile. Golden yellow, lower falls reticulated crimson.

Jacquesiana. Deep maroon-velvet, tinged with bronze and crimson.

Madame Chereau. 3 to 4 feet. Pure white, edges beautifully penciled with blue margin. Very fine. One of the best.

Parisiensis. A very beautiful purple. Tall, and one of the best of its color. Very fine.

Queen of May. 30 to 36 inches. Delicate old rose. One of the best pinks.

Stenophylla. Very fragrant; lavender. This is one of the most fragrant Irises that bloom.

Snow Queen (Siberica). 42 inches. Pure white. This is a variety of the Siberian Iris which blooms a little later than German Iris.

Teristate. Large white and purple.



Hibiscus—Mallow.

Iberis

(Hardy Candytuft)

Most desirable dwarf plants (8 to 10 inches), with evergreen foliage, which is completely hidden with dense heads of pure white flowers early in the Spring.

Lathyrus Latifolius

(Everlasting Pea)

These Everlasting Peas are but little known in this country but are great favorites in England. They are extremely showy and fine; charming climbers for trellises, arbors, etc.

Lychnis

(Lamp Flower)

Lychnis are of the easiest culture, thriving in any soil, and this, in addition to their brightness,

has brought them into high favor with lovers of hardy plants. *Chalcedonica* (Jerusalem Cross). A most desirable plant, heads of brilliant orange-scarlet in June and July; grows 2 to 3 feet high.

Linum (Hardy Flax)

A desirable plant for the border or rockery, growing two feet high, with light, graceful foliage and large flowers, all Summer.

Perenne. Blue, very attractive both in foliage and bloom. Flowers beautiful pale blue on slender, graceful stems.

Perenne. White.

Lythrum

Roseum superbum (Rose Loosestrife). A strong-growing plant, 3 to 4 feet high, thriving in almost any position, producing large spikes of rose-colored flowers from July to September.

Monarda (Oswego Tea)

Showy plants growing from 2 to 3 feet high succeeding in any soil or position, with aromatic foliage, and producing their bright flowers during July and August.

Didyma Cambridge Scarlet. Brilliant crimson-scarlet.

Oenothera (Evening Primrose)

The evening Primroses are elegant subjects for growing in an exposed sunny position, either in the border or on the rockery, blooming the greater part of the Summer.

Missouriensis. Large yellow flowers, often 5 inches in diameter, produced freely from June until August.

Speciosa. Pure white flowers, 3 inches across; 18 inches.

Youngi. Bright yellow, 18 inches.

Papaver (Oriental Poppy)



Oriental Poppies.

These are the regal representatives of this popular genus, 3 to 3½ feet high, and far surpassing in splendor of bloom the annual and biennial kinds, and for a gorgeous display of rich and brilliant coloring nothing equals them during their period of flowering in May and June. Their large flowers and freedom of bloom render them conspicuous in any position.

Phalaris

(Ribbon Grass)

Arundinacea variegata. Green leaves striped lengthwise with creamy white. Forms handsome clumps and contrasts well in bed or lines with other grasses.

Phlox

- Ferdinand Cortez.** Deep rosy pink, shaded salmon towards center.
- Gefion.** Rose with carmine center.
- La Vague.** Warm mauve with emphatic carmine eye.
- Lumineaux.** Rosy red.
- Mrs. Wm. Jenkins.** Tall, large, pure white.
- Obergartner Wittig.** Bright magenta with light half and crimson eye.
- Peachblossom.** Rose, shaded with white.
- Rheinlander.** Shade of salmon-pink, claret-red eye; large flowers.
- Rijnstroom.** Shade of rosy pink like Paul Neyron.
- Van Lassburg.** Pure white.



Phlox.

Physalis (Chinese Lantern Plant)

Francheti. An ornamental variety of the Winter Cherry, forming dense bushes, about 2 feet high, producing freely its bright orange scarlet lantern-like fruits; highly interesting.

Physostegia (False Dragonhead)

One of the most beautiful of our mid-Summer flowering perennials, forming dense bushes 4 to 6 feet high, bearing spikes of delicate tubular flowers not unlike a gigantic heather.

Virginica. Bright but soft pink.

Polemonium (Jacob's Ladder)

Useful border plants, succeeding best in a partially shaded position; deep green, finely cut foliage, and spikes of showy flowers. Blue, 15 to 18 inches.

Potentilla (Cinquefoil)

Charming plants for the border, with brilliant single or double flowers that are produced in profusion from June to August; succeeds in any soil; 18 inches.

Primula (Primrose)

These are among the most beautiful and interesting of our early Spring flowers. Plant them in rich, well-drained soil in the border or in a sheltered nook in the rockery; if possible, in a half shady place.

Veris (English Cowslip). Plants grown from a select strain of seed, and embrace a fine range of colors.



Pyrethrum.

Pyrethrum (Feverfew)

This grand old-fashioned hardy perennial is easy to grow in any good garden soil where there is good drainage and full exposure to the sun. They prefer to be left undisturbed for two or three years, and if given an annual top dressing of well-rotted manure, flower generously. Their main season of blooming is in June, but if the first crop of flower stems is removed as soon as finished, they will give a fair sprinkling of flowers during the Summer and Autumn months. The fine fern-like foliage of the plants is attractive at all times.

Single-flowering. The plants which we offer embrace all the colors from deep red through the various shades of rose to pure white. These can be supplied in mixed colors only.

Rudbeckia

(Coneflower)

Indispensable plants for the hardy border; grow and thrive anywhere, giving a wealth of bloom, which are well suited for cutting.

"Golden Glow." A well-known popular plant, a strong robust grower, attaining a height of 5 to 6 feet, and produces masses of double golden yellow Cactus Dahlia-like flowers from July to September.

Newmani. Dark orange-yellow flowers, with deep purple cone, borne on stiff, wiry stems 3 feet high; flowers from July to September.

Nitida "Autumn Sun." An attractive single-flowering variety, growing 5 to 6 feet high, with long, broad petals of bright primrose-yellow; August to October.

Purpurea (Giant Purple Coneflower. Flowers about 4 inches across, of a peculiar reddish purple with a remarkably large cone-shaped center of brown; forms bushy plants three feet high, and blooms from July to October.



Salvia Azurea.

Salvia (Meadow Sage).

Azurea. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, producing in August and September pretty sky-blue flowers in the greatest profusion.

Saponaria (Soapwort)

Ocymoides splendens. A very useful plant for the rockery or the border, producing from May to August, masses of attractive small bright rose flowers. Eight inches.

Scabiosa (Blue Bonnet)

Handsome border plants, succeeding in any ordinary soil if well drained and in a sunny location, and should be grown in every garden where cut flowers are wanted; they last a long time when picked and placed in water.

Caucasica (Blue Bonnet). A soft and charming shade of lavender, and commences to bloom in June, throwing stems 18 to 24 inches high until September.

Sedum (Stonecrop)

Spectabile. One of the prettiest erect growing species, attaining a height of 18 inches, with broad, light green foliage and immense heads of handsome showy rose-colored flowers indispensable as a late Fall-blooming plant.



Shasta Daisies.

Shasta Daisy

A general mixture saved from extra choice hybrids, and certain to produce a large number of varieties of great merit.

Alaska. A splendid hardy perennial variety with flowers rarely less than 5 inches across, of the purest glistening white with broad over-lapping petals, and borne on long strong stems; a beautiful cut flower, remaining in good condition a week or more.

Select Hardy Perennials

Stokesia

(Cornflower Aster)

A beautiful native plant growing eighteen inches high, bearing freely from early in June until September its handsome lavender-blue and white cornflower-like blossoms, which measure from 4 to 5 inches across. It is of the easiest culture, succeeding in any open, sunny position and not only is it desirable as a single plant in the hardy border, but it can also be used with fine effect in masses or beds of any size.

Cyanea. Bright lavender-blue.

—alba. A pretty pure white.

Tritoma

(Red Hot Poker; Flame Flower or Torch Lily)

Pfitzeri (The Everblooming Flame Flower). The early free and continuous blooming qualities of this variety has made it one of the great bedding plants. Succeeds in any ordinary garden soil, but responds quickly to liberal treatment; hardy if given protection, but the most satisfactory method of Wintering is to bury the roots in sand in a cool cellar. In bloom from August to October, with spikes 3 to 4 feet high, and heads of bloom of a rich orange-scarlet, producing a grand effect either planted singly in the border or in masses.

Thalictrum (Meadow Rue)

Dipterocarpum. Though introduced some years ago, this beautiful species is yet but little known. We consider it one of the real gems among hardy plants, not only for the garden but its dainty, graceful sprays of flowers, elegantly arranged on stems 4 feet high, are invaluable for cutting; the flowers are of a charming shade of violet-mauve, which is brightened by a bunch of lemon-yellow stamens and anthers.

Verbascum (Mullein)

Olympicum (Greek Mullein). The showiest of the entire family of more than 30 varieties. The foliage is silvery white, with leaves often three feet long. The flowers are yellow and are produced in quantity for about three weeks in mid-Summer. Succeeds best in a dry situation. 3 to 5 feet.

Valeriana

Corcinea. Showy heads of reddish flowers; June to Oct. 2 feet.
Alba. A white-flowered form.

Veronica

(Speedwell)

Longifolia subsessilis (Japanese Speedwell). The showiest and best of the Speedwells; forms a bushy plant 2 to 3 feet high, with long dense spikes of deep blue flowers from the middle of July to early in September.

Viola

(Tufted Pansies)

The improved forms of **Viola Cornuta** are rapidly growing in favor. They flower continuously for nearly eight months in the year; and while their flowers are not so large as those of the Pansy, their bright colors and floriferousness make them welcome additions to any garden.



Stokesia—Cornflower Aster.

I. E. ILGENFRITZ' SONS CO.

THE MONROE NURSERY

Monroe, Michigan

A. B. MORSE COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN